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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/034,776	12/21/2001	James A. Hutchison	010555	9013

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QUALCOMM INCORPORATED
5775 MOREHOUSE DR.
SAN DIEGO, CA 92121

EXAMINER

PEREZ, ANGELICA

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2618

DATE MAILED: 07/19/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/034,776	Applicant(s) HUTCHISON, JAMES A	
	Examiner Angelica M. Perez	Art Unit 2684	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 December 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-37 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-37 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |
|---|--|

DETAILED ACTION

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lynk (Lynk, Charles N.; EP Application No.: 0,321,672 A2) in view of Burns (Burns, Kary K.; US Pub. No.: 2002/0,071,545 A1); and further in view of (MPEP 2144.03).

Regarding claims 1, 12, 13, 20, 26, 27, 33 and 34, Lynk teaches of a method, device, wireless transmitter, processor and controller (figures 2 and 3; items 21, 47 and 35, respectively; abstract, lines 1-2) comprising: transmitting and receiving a request for access to a broadcast link in a point-to-multipoint communication system (column 5, line 35-38, column 2, lines 47-54 and figure 1; abstract, lines 1-8; e.g., "dispatch service" corresponds to a point-to-multipoint communication system).

Lynk does not teach of transmitting audio with the access request.

In related art concerning internet browsing using a uniform interface, Burns teaches of transmitting audio with the access request (paragraph 54; where the access request is the "audio tones" themselves).

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It would have been obvious to a one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Lynk's access request method with Burn's access request utilizing audio tones as another way of requesting access to a system.

Lynk does not teach of terminating the audio transmission in the event the access request is denied and of a computer-readable medium carrying instructions.

However, Examiner takes "Official Notice" of Lynk's admission where is well known in the art of terminating the audio transmission in the event the access request is denied, and of a computer-readable medium carrying instructions (MPEP 2144.03).

It would have been obvious to a one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use combine Lynk's access request method with the prior art where a call is terminated if resources are not available in order to save storage capacity or power in the system; and of a computer-readable medium carrying instructions, in a network equipment and device, in order to instruct the processor to execute the method described.

Regarding claims 2, 14 and 21, Lynk in view of Burns, and further in view of (MPEP 2144.03) teaches all the limitations of claims 1, 12 and 20. Lynk also teaches where transmitting audio includes transmitting the audio immediately following transmission of the access request (column 6, lines 43-47).

Regarding claims 3, 15 and 22, Lynk in view of Burns, and further in view of (MPEP 2144.03) teaches all the limitations of claims 1, 12 and 20. Lynk also

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teaches where transmitting audio includes transmitting the audio before receiving an acknowledgement that the access request is granted (page 5, columns 41-44).

Regarding claims 4, 16 and 23, Lynk in view of Burns, and further in view of (MPEP 2144.03) teaches all the limitations of claims 1, 12 and 20. Lynk further teaches where transmitting audio includes transmitting the audio without receiving an acknowledgement that the access request is granted (column 7, lines 5-8; where the audio is transmitted before an acknowledgement is received).

Regarding claims 5, 17, 24 and 30, Lynk in view of Burns, and further in view of (MPEP 2144.03) teaches all the limitations of claims 1, 12 and 20. Lynk further teaches where at least a portion of the audio transmission serves as the access request (column 7, lines 5-8; where a portion of the audio transmission as served as access request).

Regarding claim 6, Lynk in view of Burns, and further in view of (MPEP 2144.03) teach all the limitations of claim 1. Lynk further teaches comprising receiving an acknowledgement that the access request is granted during transmission of the audio (column 6, lines 44-54).

Regarding claim 7, Lynk in view of Burns, and further in view of (MPEP 2144.03) teach all the limitations of claim 1. Lynk further teaches of receiving the denial of the access request from an arbitration controller (column 7, lines 49-53).

Regarding claims 8 and 25, Lynk in view of Burns, and further in view of (MPEP 2144.03) teach all the limitations of claims 1 and 20. Lynk further teaches

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transmitting the audio to the broadcast link via wireless network equipment (column 3, lines 43-47; e.g., "radio").

Regarding claims 9 and 18, Lynk in view of Burns, and further in view of (MPEP 2144.03) teach all the limitations of claims 1 and 12. Lynk further teaches of receiving the denial of the access request from a wireless communication device in the system via a wireless base station (column 7, line 49-52; figure 1, item 10).

Regarding claims 10 and 19, Lynk in view of Burns, and further in view of (MPEP 2144.03) teach all the limitations of claims 1 and 12. Lynk further teaches of generating the denial of the access request within a wireless communication device that presently has access to the broadcast link (column 7, lines 49-52).

Regarding claims 11 and 31, Lynk in view of Burns, and further in view of (MPEP 2144.03) teach all the limitations of claims 1 and 26. Lynk further teaches of transmitting the access request in response to actuation of a push-to-talk input medium associated with a wireless communication device (column 5, lines 20-24).

Regarding claim 28, Lynk in view of Burns, and further in view of (MPEP 2144.03) teach all the limitations of claim 26. Lynk further teaches where the processor directs transmission of an indication that the access request is granted or denied (column 6, lines 52-54 and column 7, lines 49-52. 29).

Regarding claim 29, Lynk in view of Burns, and further in view of (MPEP 2144.03) teach all the limitations of claim 26. Lynk further teaches where the

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transmitter transmits an indication that the access request is granted or denied (column 6, lines 52-54 and column 7, lines 49-52).

Regarding claim 32, Lynk in view of Burns, and further in view of (MPEP 2144.03) teach all the limitations of claim 26. Stevens further teaches where the processor resides within a network server in a wide area network associated with network equipment in the point-to-multipoint communication system (where figure 1 represents a WAN).

3. Claims 35-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lynk in view of (MPEP 2144.03).

Regarding claims 35 and 37, Lynk teaches of a method comprising: transmitting a request for access to a broadcast link in a point-to-multipoint communication system/network from a wireless communication device to a network equipment (column 5, line 35-38, column 2, lines 47-54 and figure 1; abstract, lines 1-8; e.g., "a trunked radio subscriber requesting dispatch service transmits a request for a channel..."). Lynk further teaches of receiving audio from a user of the wireless communication device, (where the Examiner has given a broad interpretation of the claim; therefore, the audio can be received anywhere in the system/network (where inherently, BS do receive audio from mobile stations)).

Lynk does not teach of transmitting the audio from the wireless communication device before receiving an acknowledgment that the access request is granted or denied.

In related art concerning internet browsing using a uniform interface, Burns teaches of transmitting the audio from the wireless communication device before receiving an acknowledgment that the access request is granted or denied (paragraph 54; where the access request is the "audio tones" themselves. In addition, the acknowledgment (inherently) is given after a request is denied or granted).

It would have been obvious to a one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Lynk's access request method with Burn's access request acknowledgment in order to know the outcome of the request.

Lynk does not teach of terminating the audio transmission in the event the access request is granted or denied.

However, Examiner takes "Official Notice" of Lynk's admission where is well known in the art of terminating the audio transmission in the event the access request is denied (MPEP 2144.03).

It would have been obvious to a one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use combine Lynk's access request method with the prior art where a call is terminated if resources are not available in order to save storage capacity or power in the system.

Regarding claim 36, Lynk in view of (MPEP 2144.03) teaches all the limitations of claim 35. Burns further teaches where at least a portion of the audio transmission serves as the access request (where the access request is audio and broadly interpreted, a portion of it serves as the access request).

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-26 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

5. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Angelica Perez whose telephone number is 571-272-7885. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:00 a.m. - 3:30 p.m., Monday - Friday.


If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nay Maung can be reached on (571) 272-7882. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 571-273-8300 for regular communications and for After Final communications.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information

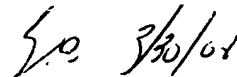
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for published applications may be obtained from either the PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through the Private PAIR only. For more information about the pair system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). Information regarding Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system can be found at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the TC 2600's customer service number is 703-306-0377.


Angelica Perez
(Examiner)

EDAN ORGAD
PATENT EXAMINER/TELECOM



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March 30, 2006